

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *Deborah* Secretary.

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.
Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

The Fourth Of July

EL PASO is going to have a Fourth of July celebration that should suit every patriotic citizen, man, woman or child. It is going to be an all-day affair and is going to be of the old fashioned kind—where everybody joins in and all take a basket full of good things to the park and have a non-day luncheon on the grass under the trees.

It is good for the people to get together in this manner once a year; it is productive of the real American spirit. All gather on common ground, all as Americans, everybody touching elbows and paying tribute to the greatest event in the history of the world. It is truly a patriotic gathering—there is no class distinction; the rich and the poor, the exalted and the lowly; the successful and the unsuccessful, all forming the homogeneous collection of people who make up the great American republic, unite as one person in celebrating the day that gave liberty to the land and set an example of hope to the whole world. These celebrations are typically American. Nowhere else in the world do the people gather in such a democratic manner and have such a thoroughly good time; nowhere else do they forget their little personal quarrels or wipe out the differences in life's stations as they do in America on the Fourth, where people of every class and creed elbow each other on a common ground of equality and with the common purpose of love of liberty and country actuating every heart and mind.

The parade, the soldiers, the flags, the blaring bands, the baseball game, the footraces, the basket picnic, and last, the fireworks display at night—all are typically American—and El Paso is going to have them every one. It will be a real American celebration, without frills, a celebration for all El Paso, and it is a safe prediction that all El Paso will join heartily. El Paso has the patriotism, the enthusiasm and the celebration spirit. Watch for a big day. And all praise to the generosity of the business men of El Paso who are making the celebration possible by their contributions.

It's going to be a mighty unhealthy job, for the man in Mexico who starts anything that looks like a revolutionary demonstration on San Juan's day—or any other day. Diaz and Kpsteritzky are prepared for emergencies.

Now they can travel in a dirigible and have their meals served as they view the scenery. Beds will be the next accommodation. And then the necessary porter will take all the charm and pleasure out of the situation.

Theo. Roosevelt says the reading of good literature is the best thing anybody can do. There is no reason why everybody should not enjoy this privilege. The Herald is only 60 cents a month.

A British nobleman has come to America for his health, according to press dispatches. Few of them come here for their health.

Midnight suppers may be all right for some people, but midnight slumber is better.

That Little Insurance Bee

MANY people are wondering why they were ever led into believing that the new insurance law could be a good thing.

People with legitimate goods to sell do not need a law like this. The insurance companies could always make the rates they were willing to do business for—nobody forced any of them to do business in Texas—and if they did not make the rates low enough, they did not sell their insurance; the company offering the best inducement, stability considered, got the risk.

These companies would not have taken the business to lose money; they evidently did not lose any. Then why should it be necessary to have a state law to protect them in their rates, many are now asking.

Under the old regime, if the companies combined to put up the rates, they could have been prosecuted as a trust; they had to maintain reasonable rates to get the business and to keep out of court. Under the new rates, their combination is legalized and they are not permitted to cut rates; they must keep up the rates or be prosecuted for discrimination.

It is true that under the old rule, many big insurers got cheaper rates than the men who had but little business, but even at that, the little man fared better than he does now, and the big insurer certainly fared a whole lot better.

The present law was passed under the guise of "preventing rebates to big insurers," "in the interest of the man who has but little business for the companies," etc., and was intended, its promoters said, to provide against any unjust discrimination. But it has done nothing that it was expected to do; nothing that it was promised to do by its advocates.

On the contrary, it has enabled the companies to combine and put up the rate and then arrogantly declare that it cannot be cut without discriminating and violating the state law; it has resulted in the big man and the little man being put on an equal footing regarding the rates of payment, but both have been raised so much that the little man would be glad to return to the old condition and be discriminated against. He wouldn't care what the big man got his insurance for if he could only return to the old rate himself.

It seems that everybody got stung by the little insurance bee and nobody benefited but the bee.

It would be useless and dangerous to attempt to pull off a part of the fireworks display downtown on the Fourth, as some have suggested. It would be dangerous to property interests and there is not money enough to have two displays. The display at the park will be free to everybody and it is the only suitable location.

Margaret Illingworth, who got a divorce from Frohman because she said she pined for the allurements of darning socks at home, has got tired of it in less than a year and is going back to the spotlight and the stage. Darning socks is not always all that it is cracked up to be.

A. G. Spalding, who makes baseball goods, is about to enter the race for senator in California. If he was only a baseball player instead of a baseball maker, he would stand a better chance of winning, especially if the question is to be settled during the open season for fans.

The dispatches say that the farmers are "turning strawberries into automobiles." They have been turning them into crates by the bucketful for a long time.

Taft has appointed a Cooke as director of the mint. He ought to make things sizzle in the money making department of the government.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

I VISITED the sharp who makes artistic photographs and said: "I wish you'd drop all other fakes, and make a picture of my head." He pushed some screens to let in light, and I was to a chair assigned, a bughouse palace at my right, a canvas thundercloud behind. He screwed my dome of thought away, and gave my diaphragm a squeeze, and then I heard him briskly cry: "All ready, now look pleasant, please!" My face had worn a look of gloom that filled the room, and dimmed the gaslights in the hall. And when the photograph was made, that smile was placed on record there; the years may pass, it will not fade, and folks who see it will declare: "He must have been a pleasant guy!" He smiled profusely and with vim; the world would be less bleak and gray, if there were more glad guys like him! I keep the picture on the wall, where I can view it day by day, and when some things befall, it helps me drive the blues away. "I looked as glad as that one time," I mutter, as I toil away; "and it would be a beastly crime to look less happy any day." A scowling face will gain no friends, nor banish woe, nor heal disease; so, when a cloud of grief descends, say to yourself: "Look pleasant, please!"

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14 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

There was a sensation in part two of the district court this morning when two jurors in the case of Paul against Crosby and Mills were sent to jail by Judge Wilcox on a charge of attempting to secure money from parties interested on promising to render a verdict in their favor.

Prod Fenchler has returned from a trip to Chicago and northwestern Kansas. Judge Kemp and son Maury leave for Richmond, Va., today to attend the confederate soldiers' reunion.

A. H. Richards returned this morning by way of the T. & E.

Forty thousand dollars of the money received by Chas. Davis from Jay Gould, as purchase money for the Rio Grande road, was turned loose in court this morning and will be given to the creditors.

The Masons will confer the first degree tonight.

Although it is raining all around this section, there is no rain in El Paso and none is looked for soon.

Some east-side party saw flames spouting from the foundry stack yesterday and summoned the department.

No fire was found.

There is a cow in the back yard of Trinity church and whenever there are services held in the church, the cow joins in with an obligate, which is not appreciated.

Treasury agents Crowley and Whitehead went to the smelter last night to see the workings of the sampling process, but the sampler was not working.

Metal market: Silver, 63.3-c; lead, \$2.00; copper, 10.3-4c; Mexican pesos, 53c.

With the Exchanges

ALSO THE GUBERNATORIAL BEE.
From Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.
The presidential bee is a swarm.

SLEIGHT OF HAND ARTIST.
From Dallas (Tex.) News.
Among his many other accomplishments, Governor Haskell of Oklahoma seems to have succeeded in making two state capitals to grow where only one grew before.

BRICK BATS.
From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal.
It is hard for El Paso, which has just broken into the spot light with another killing, to get away from the picturesque habits of its early career.

OUTDOING THE CENSUS.
From Hanly Grove (Tex.) Signal.
The census department announces that the population of the towns as shown by the new census will be made public about July 1. This means that in about 20 more days all the towns

will ascertain how much smaller they are than they claim to be. Many a 5000 town is doomed to fall below the 5000 mark.

EL PASO INDEXED.
From San Antonio (Tex.) Light and Gazette.
San Antonio has both Mexicans and negroes in large numbers among her population. She also has many health seekers, but the death rate of San Antonio is only a fraction of El Paso's rate. It is true that El Paso's high death rate is largely due to the terrible mortality among infants in the Mexican section. That, however, is no excuse for neglect of the tremendous problem we have among that class of the population. For our own self protection if nothing else, we ought to improve conditions of living in Chihuahuita—El Paso Herald.

El Paso usually gets what she is after, and if it's the death rate that's lowered, mark it, it will be lowered. As an experiment in lowering, see insurance scrap.

LETTERS To the HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

GOOD CONSTITUTION DEMANDED.
Alamogordo, N. M., June 22.
Editor El Paso Herald:
The suggestion of Judge A. B. Fall for a non-partisan territorial constitutional convention will be heartily endorsed by the people of this country.

The admission bill had the support of both parties in congress. We may need support from both to get the constitution we will prepare, approved. For so many years we will need support of both parties to have a constitution approved by our own people. Any steam roller constitution, unfair to a large part of the population, or offensively partisan, may be voted out by the people, and ought to be so rejected.

But it is about time to quit complaining because some unnecessary restrictions were made by congress.

"Life is largely made up of things we want and don't get, and of things we get and don't want."

Judge Fall of course is for making the best of what congress gives us, and so are we all, even if he be in his interview, like the man who admitted he was glad to be in Heaven, though he registered a kick because his "halo didn't fit."

New Mexico must send some able and liberal men, broad minded men to the constitutional convention and prepare for approval by congress a constitution that will be evidence of our fitness for national duties.

J. M. Hawkins.

EL PASO GIRL WEDS ON STAGE.
Miss Nellie Sterling Marries in Phoenix in Grand Opera House.

Miss Nellie Sterling, of El Paso, was married at Phoenix, Ariz., night before last to Joe Christy, of Tucson, the wedding taking place on the stage of the Grand Opera house. Miss Sterling is a member of the Frank Rich Majestic company now playing at Phoenix, and Rich and the theater management issued invitations to the affair and distributed wedding cake to all the guests, of whom there were about a thousand.

Miss Sterling was with the Airdome company during the latter part of last season; later she was at the Majestic and left here for Tucson with the Majestic company. In Tucson, she met Mr. Christy and the wedding followed at Phoenix. Miss Josie Sterling, a sister, went out from El Paso, to attend the wedding.

Cuba Sells Gambling Privilege.
Havana, Cuba, June 22.—The house of representatives today passed a bill granting a 30 years' concession to an American company to operate bull fight, cock fights, horse racing and gambling generally on the reservation at Buena Vista, a suburb of Havana.

Prince of Wales Created.
London, England, June 22.—The king has created the duke of Cornwall prince of Wales, and earl of Chester. Today is the 16th anniversary of the birth of the duke.

STATISTICAL BALL DOPE. By Art Woods.

WHERE THEY PLAY FRIDAY.
National.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
American.
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.

HOW THEY STAND.
National.
Played. Won. Lost. Pct.
Chicago.....51 35 16 .686
New York.....52 31 21 .598
Pittsburgh.....49 25 24 .510
Cincinnati.....45 25 20 .556
Philadelphia.....50 24 26 .480
St. Louis.....54 25 29 .463
Brooklyn.....52 23 29 .442
Boston.....53 18 35 .342

American.
Played. Won. Lost. Pct.
Philadelphia.....52 35 17 .673
Detroit.....57 35 22 .614
Pittsburgh.....50 29 21 .580
Boston.....51 28 23 .551
Cleveland.....46 21 25 .457
Chicago.....50 21 29 .420
Washington.....53 23 30 .438
St. Louis.....51 13 38 .356

Texas.
Played. Won. Lost. Pct.
San Antonio.....62 38 25 .603
Fort Worth.....63 37 26 .587
Galveston.....65 36 29 .554
Houston.....64 34 30 .531
Shreveport.....65 32 33 .492
Oklahoma City.....63 30 33 .476
Dallas.....66 31 35 .470
Waco.....62 18 44 .290

AMUSEMENTS.
AIRDOPE KEEPS CROWDED.
"Oh You Doctor" continues to be the talk of the town and last night there was another large house to see this funny show. All the song hits were repeatedly encored. There were three more nights of this bill this week.

DANCING AT PARK.
There will be dancing at Washington park Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. The management says it will furnish first class music and that the floor will be put in first class shape.

TEDDY AND THE BEAR.
By C. A. Brann.

Back to home folks comes the bear. Out from tropical jungle lair. The possum's dead, the elephant's head Bows down to worship "Ted."

Teddy's home from seeing Rome From Germany and France In England too, the deep bazon Held princes in a trance.

Above the din, the Roosevelt grin Is still the most beguiling. The teeth so white, the eye so bright Are always ever smiling.

From baby's stack of playtoy pack Out from teddy bear comes grinning. His popularity you see, Is once again most winning.

America's Milk Supply

By Frederic J. Haskin

TWENTY MILLION COWS NECESSARY MANY PROBLEMS TO CONTENT AGAINST.

IT is believed by experts that the census returns now being tabulated will show that the American cow gives 10,000,000,000 gallons of milk a year. There are about 20,000,000 milk cows in the United States, and it is said that nearly 50 per cent of them fail to yield a profit to their owners. The dairy business is reputed to be about the only business in the United States representing an investment of half a billion dollars which is not controlled by some central organization. Of the milk that is produced about one-third is sold in its natural state, and nearly one-half goes into the making of butter.

Powdered Milk Possible.
It is believed by many who have investigated recent inventions bearing on the subject that it will soon be possible to produce powdered milk on a commercial scale. Such a change in the milk business would amount practically to a revolution. Two million quarts of milk are used in the city of New York every day, of which more than 1,800,000 quarts represent nothing but the water that is naturally a part of the milk. The basis of one cent a quart for the handling and sale of the water contained in the milk, this would represent a useless expenditure by the people of that city of nearly \$6,000,000 a year.

Someone has figured that if the nation's milk supply would be reduced to the powdered form, it would save the people \$63,000,000. There are 7,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk produced in the United States every year, the solid contents of which are said to be equal in nutritive value to two and one-fourth times its weight in lean beef. If this could be saved by the new powder process, it would mean the saving of 700,000,000 pounds of extremely rich food.

The conversion of milk into powder is accomplished by a process of treating milk with exhaust steam under vacuum conditions. It was discovered by a prominent Danish scientist, who believes that if this process shall become universal it will go a long way toward solving a world food problem, and toward overcoming the great number of deaths that are attributable to diseases borne by milk.

Cities Fight for Pure Milk.
The last two or three years have witnessed a remarkable growth in the movement of cities to protect their inhabitants from the dangers of impure milk. New York and New Jersey have enacted legislation to this effect. After a large number of states and municipalities had formed pure milk commissions, the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions was formed. This organization meets annually for the purpose of bringing general attention to all the advanced ideas of milk production and handling. The deliberations of this organization are published in the form of an annual report, and this book constitutes one of the text books of the pure milk crusade.

It is claimed for the city of New York that it holds first place in many respects with reference to its milk supply. It is asserted that no other city has such good and pure milk on the whole as New York. It is also asserted that its retail prices of milk are the lowest in the world. Here and elsewhere milk shows a smaller rate of increase in retail price than any other food product. New York claims to take better care of its babies than any other city in the world. It has free pure milk depots for the indigent scattered throughout the city.

Tuberculosis in Many Herds.
A number of states now are experimenting with a new system of overcoming the presence of tuberculosis in herds of dairy cows. This is the Bang system, proposed by a Dane of that name. When a herd of cows is found to be afflicted with tuberculosis, the healthy ones are segregated from the unhealthy ones, and the owner keeps two herds instead of one. The calves from the tubercular cows are taken from them and reared in a separate place, and are fed on milk from the healthy cows. In this way there is no need of condemning the infected animals and pasteurization kills all of the tubercular germs in the milk of the afflicted cows. In many cases this milk is used as food for the purpose of feeding pigs and calves. Wherever the new system has been tried, it has met with the approval of the dairymen whose herds were diseased.

Goat Milk May Solve Problem.
An Illinois woman believes that she has completely solved the milk question. While traveling in Switzerland, she became very fond of goats' milk, and when she returned to the United States she found that she could support two goats on less than ten cents a day, and that from them she got six quarts of the best kind of milk. As goats are able to live in luxury where a cow might starve, she thinks that goats' milk is the solution of the whole question.

It is admitted by biologists that of all animals, the goat is one of the most immune from the ravages of disease. Especially is this true with reference to tuberculosis.

ence to tuberculosis. Out of 139,000 goats and kids brought to a big slaughter house in Paris, not a single one had the slightest trace of the disease. Most people are prejudiced against goats' milk, but scientists assert that it is fully as wholesome and more nutritious than cows' milk. A farmer near Washington sells all the goat milk he can produce at one dollar per gallon, and gets \$50 each for his milk goats.

An interesting sidelight on the cost of living was afforded by an inquiry not long ago as to the share received by each person in the handling and sale of milk, which was made by one of the leading cities of the country. It was found that in a quart of milk selling for eight cents the farmer's share was \$0.275, while the railroad received half a mill. The dairymen received \$0.475. It was estimated that the profits of the dairyman amounted to about one-fourth of a cent per quart.

Desired For Good Milk.
There never was a time when the highest grade milk was in such demand as it is today. Some years ago, an Englishman settled on the Hudson river, established a small dairy farm with only a few cows and a few hundred acres of land. He produced only the very highest grade of milk, and his business has expanded until today he has 1000 of the best cows in America, and 5000 acres of the finest land along the historic Hudson. He receives \$20 a quart for all the milk he has to sell, which is two and one-half times the average price of milk in New York City.

The breeders of milk cows are able to produce results that seem little short of marvelous. Only recently, a Holstein-Friesian cow was put under test at the State Experiment farm of Missouri, to determine whether or not she could make good the claim of her owner that she is the champion milk producing cow of the world. On some days she gave as much as 45 quarts of milk, slightly more than 11 gallons. During a term of days, she averaged more than 40 quarts, or upwards of 90 pounds a day.

Much Bacteria in Milk.
The public hears much about the bacteria found in milk, and no doubt wonders how the analyst is able to count them. Of course, it would be a physical impossibility to count the 12,000,000 or more which sometimes inhabit a single drop of milk. In order, therefore, properly to determine the number of bacteria present, the analyst takes a cubic centimeter, or about one-sixth of a teaspoonful of milk. This he dilutes many times with sterilized fluid, and then takes a small portion of the mixture and places it on a glass slide. He then counts the number under the microscope, and by multiplying the result of the count by a number representing the degree of dilution, he is able correctly to determine how many bacteria there are in a cubic centimeter of milk. By no means all of the bacteria found in milk are harmful. Indeed, a large proportion of them are beneficial, and in fact, it is only a few that are dangerous.

It requires nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of butter annually to supply the people of the United States. While the creamery business has increased many fold in recent years, the large proportion of the butter of the country is still made by the busy farmer's housewife under the old fashioned methods that obtained 50 years ago. The butter produced by the creameries amounts to but little more than one-fourth as much as that produced by the farmer's wives. While the production of milk amounts to more than 1.1 quarts per capita per day, only a very small proportion of this is used as whole milk by the people. It has been estimated that the milk used in its natural state amounts to .65 of a pint per capita a day.

Law Severe For Average Dairies.
Counting a perfect dairy as rated at 100 points, the average dairy in the United States is said to deserve a rating of less than 60 points for cleanliness and sanitary conditions. It is said that while pasteurization overcomes most of the evils of impure milk, when rightly done, when improperly done it enhances those evils instead of diminishing them. Improper pasteurization tends to kill the good bacteria which naturally exist in the milk, and to leave the milk more susceptible to the bad ones. It has very frequently been found that improperly pasteurized milk has shown a greater number of dangerous germs than the same milk pasteurized in the right way. In a raw state, it is said that improper pasteurization is a very great evil in the milk business, since it tends to give the user of such milk a false sense of security.

It is estimated that one-half of the infant mortality in the United States is due to impure cows' milk. The same is probably true with reference to typhoid fever and the numerous other diseases. No fact in medical history is better attested than that milk is one of the greatest of the disseminators of typhoid fever. The evidence contained in a recent work by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is absolutely conclusive on that question.

Tomorrow—Submarine Cables.

Abe Martin



Uncle Ez Pash who was in th' poor house two years under Roosevelt is out that footed for Harmon. Of all t. woman's clubs th' rollin' pin is the worst.

sacred literature, political science, ethics, history of religion, philosophy and oriental religion.

The supreme value of the work of the Young Men's Christian association and the Young Woman's Christian association in the conduct of mission study classes is highly emphasized.

"In America," says the report, "an exhaustive investigation was made among 128 theological training institutions. The inquiries related to Mission Study Courses in the Curriculum, 'Mission Lecture Courses,' 'Cost of Missionary Instruction,' 'Voluntary Mission Study,' 'Missionary Literature.'

Replies were received from 115 institutions, and the information afforded is summarized as follows:

"Thirty-eight institutions, or 33 per cent of the whole number, reported that they did not include the study of missions in their curriculum, either in the form of required or elective courses; and furthermore, that they had no mission lecture course foundations, and provided no regular course of mission lectures. Nine of these reported no provision of any kind for missionary instruction or missionary study. Nine reported that the subject is treated incidentally to the course in church history or practical theology. Eleven reported occasional lectures or sermons. Two reported training courses in missions. Supervision of members of the faculty. Eleven reported voluntary mission study courses, conducted by students or professors.

"While it may occasion regret or surprise to learn that no provision for systematic mission study is made by one-third of the American theological seminaries, and while many of the replies indicated indifference to the subject, yet, on the other hand, in many of these institutions an ardent missionary enthusiasm is being maintained by the general spirit which pervades all the instruction, by the influence of occasional lectures, and by the efforts of student organizations.

Mission Study.
"Fifty-eight institutions, or just 50 per cent of the whole number, reported that the study of missions forms an integral part of the required curriculum. In most cases, however, the required courses are brief and often fragmentary."

The report declares that in all fields the need of missionaries is increasing. "When foreign missions were begun," the commission says, "the policy was at once adopted, especially in the United States, of bringing to that country people from the lands to be evangelized for the purpose of training them to return as missionaries to their own race. In practice this plan has proved to be a failure. It has been clearly demonstrated that this is not an effective, wise and economical way to carry on missions. There has been now and then a striking exception to this general conclusion standing out in isolated prominence among a multitude of failures.

"The commission is of the opinion that missionary societies should not appoint natives of eastern countries as 'missionaries' to their own people, but that they should use every means in their power to encourage all such, who seem qualified, to return to their own country as Christian leaders and workers in connection with the native church and native institutions. This attitude should be taken with the understanding that salaries and support shall come from the native church or community, and not from the mission board, even though for the immediate present some financial aid may be given from mission funds."

SENSATIONAL ROBBERY OF A BANK IN GERMANY.

Friedberg, Hesse, June 22.—A desperate attempt at robbery here yesterday afternoon resulted in two deaths and the wounding of several persons. A bomb was exploded at about half past 4 o'clock in the city hall. The roof, doors and windows were shattered, and the staircase destroyed. The officials still at their desks, escaped death, and made their way out of the building by means of ladders.

In the meantime a masked robber entered the adjoining bank building, the Imperial bank and, after shooting the manager in the neck, seized a quantity of bank notes and some gold and fled. Gaining the street, he mounted a bicycle and dashed off in the direction of Naumburg.

POLICEMAN CONVICTED ON MURDER CHARGE.

Denver, Colo., June 23.—Frank Campbell, a Denver policeman, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter by a jury in the district court tonight. The conviction carries with it a penitentiary sentence of from one to 12 years. Campbell was convicted of having caused the death of Roy Blackford, whom he clubbed when Blackford interfered in the arrest of his brother May 28.

Blackford was placed in the city prison, where he was found dying the next morning. An autopsy disclosed that his skull had been fractured.

Announcements.

DISTRICT CLERK.
The Herald is authorized to announce O. M. Talley as a candidate for district clerk, subject to the Democratic primaries July 23, 1910.

SHERIFF.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for sheriff of El Paso county subject to the Democratic primaries July 23, 1910.

F. J. Hall.